

The Washington Times
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sundays)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. Ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.
One Year (Including Sundays), \$10.
Six Months, \$5.75. Three Months, \$3.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915.

THOSE BOLD OLD ROMANS

Another proof of old Rome's essential barbarity has just been brought to light. Underneath all the veneer of civilization, those ancients must have been a rough crowd. Although they went far beyond O. Henry's prescription of one bath a day for every gentleman, they seemed strangely to lack humane consideration for women's essential rights.

Those bold and intrepid Roman senators had the intrepidity to pass a law forbidding women to wear vari-colored clothes. Early joy riding, it seems, was not handicapped by the later appearance of the automobile. For the senators gravely enacted another statute forbidding their wives to go joy riding in chariots more than a mile from the city except on holidays. Rome had more holidays, however, than Massachusetts, so that helped some.

Worse than all that were the limitations on jewelry. No Roman woman could wear more than an ounce of gold. Never since has a government dared curtail a woman's adornment in this manner. "Keeping up with the Joneses" never, before or since, has been legally prohibited.

Pennsylvania suffragists have brought all this information to light. Their cause may be helped by an exposition of these early barbarities, but to some they will prove how far woman has advanced. The Romans were daring people, and their exploits in Gaul hitherto have commended admiration; but respect for their valor is greatly increased by knowledge that they dared thus assail the prerogatives of women.

THIS YEAR'S TRADE BALANCE

For the eight months from January 1 to August 31 the excess of our exports over our imports—the foreign trade balance in our favor—was \$1,081,124,187. The foreign trade returns thus far recorded for this month make it a certainty that the end of September, now only six days away, will carry the balance for the nine months of this calendar year well beyond \$1,200,000,000.

The remaining three months—October, November, and December—are the period of our vast exports of agricultural products, particularly cotton and wheat. Unforeseen circumstances such as violent financial disturbance or demoralized ocean shipping excepted, the last quarter of the year can scarcely fail to give a trade balance every month tens of millions higher than it has been running since early last spring.

If the average for each of those three months could be more than \$150,000,000, as against about the same average for the first quarter of the year, before our exports of surplus crops began to slow down, there would be a trade balance in our favor for this calendar year of not less than \$1,650,000,000. It is improbable that it will be less than one and three-quarter billions of dollars. It is not impossible that it may range still further on toward two billion.

Can anybody really question, then, that the American bankers will take credit notes from the allies to cover colossal purchases of supplies immediately ahead of us? Can anybody seriously doubt that when this credit loan, whether \$700,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, is exhausted, the American bankers will give another when it is needed?

For what this foreign business means to the United States in its immediate and temporary industrial results is not to be mentioned in the same breath with what it means in its later and permanent financial results, with this country's era as a debtor nation behind it and its era as a creditor nation before it, stretching into generations of the future.

There is not a genuine American who is not deeply anxious to have buttressed the financial power which destiny is rearing for this nation.

NOTES FOR MUNITIONS

It is now intimated that the problem of paying for munitions, in connection with the foreign credit arrangement, has been solved on the basis of a payment of cash for part of a purchase and notes maturing at various later periods for the rest. If this arrangement is carried out, it will illustrate what we have been saying about the absurd protests against having any of the foreign credit used for buying arms and munitions. For the manufacturer or the shipper getting the notes will himself borrow money from the banks until the notes are taken up by the governments issuing them.

The American banks will be finan-

cing the purchases whether of wheat or of gunpowder, of cotton or of shells; whether credit notes of longer periods of maturity are put out directly through the banks, under the consolidated loan to Great Britain and France, or whether notes of shorter periods are peddled out by the purchasing agents of the allies.

And if there hasn't been real common sense in trying to make out that it is right to give the allies credit for raw copper, say, and for raw cotton, but wrong to give them similar credits for the copper and cotton worked up into a finished munitions product, there hasn't been a great deal of rugged sincerity even on the side of the bankers in their declared intentions to meet American sentiment on this question.

We haven't discovered any honest American sentiment against giving the allies the credits to purchase any supplies they please. We haven't discovered any national feeling that there is a difference between selling copper in bulk and selling it in cartridge shells. We haven't discovered any general American opinion, however, that is averse to selling the allies, or to selling anybody that can take the stuff and pay for it, all the goods that we can turn out of every description.

HOW THEY "GET" U-BOATS

Those best postured to know the truth, generally believe the stories are substantially true about the great losses the German under-sea fleet has sustained since the campaign of commerce destruction was started. The British admiralty has maintained secrecy about most of the methods employed in hunting down the terrors of the sea lanes, but the British system is beginning to be known at least in part; and the Berlin admiralty seems to have been beaten, and rather to realize it.

The favorite method, it is explained, of locating submarines, is to stretch a big net, floating in the water, from a series of buoys. In some cases this net is arranged to entangle the submarine, disarrange her delicate mechanism, and destroy her. But more commonly the net is intended merely as an indicator, like the "bob" on a fisherman's line. When the submarine runs into the net, the buoys are agitated, and the destroyers or armed motorboats near by observing the fact, know that their quarry is at hand. It is only necessary to wait for the submarine to appear, and to land a shot.

In doing this work, aeroplanes are of the greatest effectiveness. A submarine can sink only a short way under the surface. From an aeroplane a considerable distance in the sky—1,000 feet or more—it is possible to see a submarine very clearly at the extreme depth it dares go, and a wide range of the waters can be thus commanded by a single air observer. The agitation of the buoys being observed either from the sky or by scouts on the surface, the aeroplane traces the course of the monster, signals it to destroyers in waiting, and from that time forth that submarine is marked. The story that the British have been sinking submarines about six or seven times as fast as the Germans could possibly build them, and that it is even harder to get crews than to build the boats, is quite easy to believe.

In one case a submarine lay for a long time off the estuary of an English river, picking up a victim whenever opportunity should offer. A dummy victim was arranged for her and the adjacent waters watched by aircraft. When the victim ship sailed slowly past—and the submarine gave chase, the crew of the decoy ship were hanging out the washing; and the instant the submarine was seen, a red shirt was swung on the line. That instant a big aeroplane swooped down, sighted the submarine just where her presence had been indicated by the signal, dropped to within a few yards of the leviathan, and dropped a huge bomb on it. The back of the submarine was split open and it went to the bottom instantly with all on board.

But the story was never published in England. The cold-blooded British admiralty preferred to let the Germans wear out their nerves wondering why their U-boats never got home.

THE WEST AND THE LOAN

James J. Hill is credited with effecting an impressive change in the Middle Western attitude toward the great credit advanced to the allied nations, through his statement strongly insisting that the deal must be made in the interest of American business. It is now realized even in Chicago, which for a time seemed headquarters of antagonism, that this is a loan to peace, not to war; to American enterprise, quite as much as to necessitous foreigners.

Moreover, Chicago is coming to realize, precisely what this paper pointed out long ago, that if the loan is not made, the allies will perforce go ahead buying war supplies here, because they can't be had elsewhere; but they will have to contract their purchases here in other lines, particularly those in which

they can get their needs filled elsewhere. In other words, Chicago is getting the point that if the loan should fail this country would go on selling munitions, but would lose much of the foreign market for agricultural products, from Chicago's own empire. That is a mighty practical view in Chicago; and it has moved Chicago bankers to adopt a more kindly tone toward the transaction.

Seemingly the difficulties ahead of the deal are rather details than obstacles; the obstacles have been removed; the details merely require time to be worked out.

BALTIMORE AND POLITICIANS

Baltimore is the latest of the great American municipalities to feel the need for expansion geographically and for such a measure of home rule as will give it control over the expenditure of its own money.

The demands of Baltimore are modest in comparison with those of many other cities, but they have become the football of politics. In the recent State-wide Democratic primaries United States Senator Blair Lee, as a candidate for governor, accepted the Baltimore plan and was supported by Mayor Preston and other Baltimore leaders. United States Senator John Walter Smith, representing the old-time reactionary State organization, lined up against the Lee-Preston combination and carried the State for his candidate against Lee. The result is that at the Democratic convention yesterday in Baltimore Smith and his friends controlled the situation and ran the steam-roller over the Lee-Preston crowd.

This is the politics of the situation, and it is easy to see that controlling the party as they do Smith and his friends cannot be expected to give very much consideration to Baltimore's claims should they control also the legislature next winter. Baltimore wants to expand by taking in closely built up residential and business sections surrounding the city and it wants to be able to control the finances of the police department, which is not a city department at all, but a State department, the heads of which are appointed by the governor but the cost of which is paid by the city. The city cannot control the pay of the policemen or the purchase of supplies for the department; it must pay the bills as they are sent in.

There is undoubtedly justice in the city's demand for expansion, but this would take away good taxable property from one of the counties controlled by Senator Smith's friend, Congressman J. F. C. Talbot, and Senator Smith therefore says "no." Likewise the control Baltimore wants to exercise over the finances of the police department, a thoroughly just demand, is feared by the Smith element as an entering wedge in a fight to take the police away from the State machine. So Baltimore is made the goat in this Democratic political game as it often has been made in the past. The Republicans, however, are likely at their convention to pledge themselves to give the city what it wants and if the people of Baltimore are sufficiently aroused they can make it mighty interesting for Senator Smith and his friends on election day.

It's been demonstrated that hemming in the opposing army can never be accomplished by hemming and hawing.

Even Luther Burbank couldn't graft an olive branch on Europe's royal family tree.

Wouldn't it be a trifle more patriotic to allow the vets to occupy the stands while the public did the marching?

We can guarantee Dumba safe conduct, but not sane.

Striding four abreast, it shouldn't take the original drummer boy of Chickamauga more than fifty minutes to march past a given point.

Vilna reminds the Czar that there are other dire straits besides the Dardanelles.

The Literary Digest assures us that even the most ardent diplomat is unable to write a flowing hand.

The threatened invasion of America by Europe's toy soldiers isn't any threat.

Why doesn't some enterprising scenario writer filmize Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" with Jimmie Archibald in the title role?

Appeals to British for Destitute in Belgium

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The lord mayor of London today appeals to the British people to come to the aid of the starving people of Belgium, whom he says, a million and a half are utterly destitute.

"We are not yet half awake to the tragedy of Belgium," says the appeal. The lord mayor then announced the formation of a strong committee, including prominent Bryce and a host of other prominent men, to manage the fund, and appeals to people of every class to subscribe.

JAPANESE DIPLOMAT PUBLISHES MEMOIRS

Count Hayaashi Criticizes Freely Foreign Policy and Associate Statesmen.

The effort of the Japanese government to prevent the publication of Count Hayaashi's memoirs failed. This statesman negotiated the alliance with Great Britain, and figured in some of the greatest diplomatic achievements of recent Japanese history. Excluded from the councils of the elder statesmen, and feeling that his services to his country were not fully appreciated, there flowed into his writings a free criticism of Japan's foreign policy and of Japanese statesmen. Such discussions of Nipponese statecraft as are contained in these memoirs are extremely rare, and perhaps no other writer has lifted the veil so completely as has Count Hayaashi.

"The Secret Memoirs of Count Hayaashi" has just come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. It is edited by A. M. Pooley, late exhibitioner of Clark College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is a valuable contribution and discourses illuminatingly upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He declares that England, despite the pledges given to the abrogation of China's sovereignty over a vast stretch of territory, has been unfaithful to her promise. "It was an emasculation of the second by the removal of any possibility of England's being called on to fight America."

Germany Near Alliance. Count Hayaashi reveals how near Germany was to being invited to become a partner in the alliance. It all probably the Kaiser would have been invited had not the German imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, aroused the deep resentment of the English people by a speech in the Reichstag.

The count's treatment of Chinese matters is most interesting. He found that British influence in the Far East empire was not increasing, and that European influence there was on the decline. "Instead of each nation looking after its own business," he wrote, "the European nations are always engaged in looking after their neighbors' business and in trying to depreciate their neighbors' power." He also touches upon political considerations were of minor importance compared with economic considerations, and cited as an illustration the position of the United States of the Philippine Islands, which he believed America was feeling to be a burden.

Count Hayaashi saw no insurmountable difficulty with the United States. He objected, however, to the Japanese being classified as Mongolians, and he predicted the denunciation of the present American-Japanese treaty and the making of a new one "which will have no restriction on the freedom of the Japanese to immigrate (sic) to America." He referred with high appreciation to President Roosevelt's dealings with Japan, and nowhere hinted of a possibility of any differences that might arise between the two governments being settled in other than a friendly way.

The portion of the work that the Japanese authorities must desire to prevent from being published probably was the discussion in detail of the negotiations that resulted in the signing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The count writes that the Japanese "suffered with a lie" by Japan, for at the same time that negotiations were going on in London, it was discussing a possible alliance with Russia. "It is clearly shown in these memoirs that in the words of Count Hayaashi, Japan is a ladder standing against the wall over which one day surely come to the Orient. When that day arrives she will be able to follow her own course, and to put her own interests in their places, but even as necessity arises, meddling with the affairs of other powers. Then, truly, she will be able to reap advantages for herself."

Congressman Sims Quits Race for Senatorship

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Thatus W. Sims, Congressman from the Eighth district, has withdrawn from the race for the Democratic nomination for Senator, announcing that the time was too short for him to make a canvass.

Three contenders are left in the field. Senator Luke Lea, former Gov. H. R. Patterson, and Congressman K. D. McKellar.

Concerts Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, Bandstand, at 6:30 p. m.
JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.
March, "Colonel Pettit," Zimmermann Overture, Crown Diamonds. Auber
Descriptive, "Alpine Fantasia." Tobani
Selection, "Carmen." Biset
Request numbers—
(a) "Mighty Lak a Rose."
(b) "For You." Nevin-Zimmermann
(c) "Heart Throb." Zimmermann
Characteristic, "Cupid's Patrol." Moret
Finale, "Our Governor." Zimmermann
(Respectfully dedicated to the "Star-Spangled Banner.")
By the Engineer Band, at Lincoln Park, 7:30 p. m.
FRANK J. WEBER, Chief Musician.
March, "Class Day." Whiting
Overture, "William Tell." Rosini
(a) "Fifth Nocturne." Leybach
(b) Hawaiian Farewell Song.
(c) "Aloha Oe." Lilouhualani
(d) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(e) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(f) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(g) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(h) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(i) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(j) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(k) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(l) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(m) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(n) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(o) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(p) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(q) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(r) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(s) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(t) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(u) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(v) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(w) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(x) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(y) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi
(z) "The Hawaiian Hula." Verdi

THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington may argue most questions.

Suggests That School Boys Participate in Formation of Human Flag.

To the Editor of The Times: I have read with much interest the several articles and communications in The Times, regarding the arrangement of the human flag. I do not presume to suggest to you to "butt" in to the arrangements, though it seems suggestions are in order for all. I note among other things that the massing of school boys in the school yard only I venture therefore to suggest, that the blue field in the flag, on the left-hand corner, containing the stars of the human flag, could be taken over by about 200 or more school boys, eleven to fifteen years of age, in sailor blue uniforms, in the school yard, blue cap. The effect would be much enhanced. Such was the arrangement of the human flag at Toledo, in this case the boys could be massed on the section of the human flag stand, on the upper southwest corner, as I understand the location to be, in front of the Treasury building.

N. CLARK PRITCHARD, Ex-Aide d'Camp, Colonel National Soldiers' Home, Tenn., September 20.

Thinks That To "Annoy" Rockefeller, Jr., Is Equivalent To Killing The Goose That Lays The Golden Eggs.

To the Editor of The Times: It seems that there is a whole lot of people in this world who are ungrateful for the favors they receive.

I refer to the recent statements in your newspaper saying that demands for the State of Colorado to arrest and bring legal process against Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is in that State now with a view to further improving conditions for the men working and living in and about the mines there.

To so annoy a man who is as charitable and humane as Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., is in my mind equivalent to "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs." After keeping his promise to visit these mines in person, which promise it was not at all necessary to make to his coming, he has been met with threats of arrest and talk about "action" to be taken against him, would seem enough to discourage all the strongest of hearts to improve conditions which all right thinking men do not doubt Mr. Rockefeller to endeavor to do.

Let us hope in the interests of humanity at large that Attorney General Farrar will use his good wisdom to refrain from instituting any such action, even should it be further urged upon him, which the writer hopes it will not be, due to some enlightenment of every Government employee for newspaper publicity.

VICTOR L. ABBEY, Washington, September 21.

Thinks "Sufferer" Who Is Annoyed By Church Bells Ought To Move Out Into The Wilderness.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The editor in articulating your paper of today I read a communication by a person who styles himself "One of the Sufferers."

This poor person is certainly to be pitied. He has a hand and a foot in the wilderness where there are no cats, churches, dogs, fire engines or any noise-making devices, and then he would be disturbed by the wind or rain and I guess the poor thing would petition the Almighty to stop the noise that they make.

This person whose rest is disturbed by the ringing of a church bell ought to go to Africa or the North Pole where he can rest easy. If this person wants noise stopped, why doesn't he try to stop something worth while, like making a certain ex-ecutive stand against the war, or the Christian Church, or the wall ever since. He is lazy. T. C. Washington, September 22.

Demand For Revision of Speed Laws an Amazing Mystery to Him.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: As you have printed columns and columns championing the cause of the Associated Automobile Agents, and the 12,000 automobile owners of the District of Columbia, won't you kindly allow a little more space than usually allotted to present the situation from the point of perspective of the 240,000 people of the District of Columbia who go about, and the numerous thousands who visit the city, and who are in danger of being maimed, mangled, and mutilated at the street corners by carelessly driven automobiles, who labor under the delusion that all the earth, and all thereon, was created especially for them.

Let only women drive automobiles; there would be very few accidents, for they drive with care, caution, consideration and circumspection, and at slow speed.

Does anybody believe that the awful accident near Rochester a few days ago could have happened if a woman at the wheel? Think of two men and two women, filled with the joys of health and riding, and exulting in an automobile, and their dead mutilated bodies lying on the road, and the wreckage of the automobile.

That never could have happened had there been going at a slow, safe speed.

No woman is making that safety and security be set aside that the speed-crazy automobile may show off on the busy crowded streets, and it is an amazing mystery to all thinking minds how any sane, sober, sensible man can argue in favor of the abandonment of what little safeguard there is left to protect the masses of the people who must use the streets in crossing them.

In the opinion of the writer, Congress should compel the words slow, sure, safe, to be obtained, in large blood-red letters, on the glass windshield in front of the driver of every automobile, and instead of the police allowing a more liberal license in the disregard and abuse of the reputation of the automobile, automobile auto-rats, there should be greater restraint, and increased vigilance, and the reckless, carelessly driven, heartless, hair-brained, irresponsible turned loose with their juggles, eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but also the price of life.

The greatest concern and consideration is safety, and the greatest duty is to secure it.

The greatest service that can be rendered is to safeguard it.

Langdon, D. C., September 12.

Ex-Confederate Desires That Old Glory Shall Be in Good Condition For G. A. R. Encampment.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: In coming out of the Union Station this morning I noticed a bright lustrous boy of about three years, led by a handsome woman. He kept his mouth

Who's Looney Now?

To the Editor of The Times: Apropos of your article in tonight's paper about Captain von Papen's use of the word "blastednigge Yankees," will you allow one who, though an American, has lived long in Germany, to say that it is a slang word which all Germans use more or less—and it simply means in good old American slang, "looney Yankee." R. C. M. Washington, September 23.

Urges Organized Effort To Secure Saturday Half Holidays For Government Employees In Washington.

To the Editor of The Times: One of the communications published in the "Mail Bag" of the twenty-first instant dealt with the subject of Saturday half holidays for the year round employees of the executive department.

Effectively with the present, the case was very clearly presented by the gentleman writing the letter, and the proposition should receive the active support of the Government to help the city, to show that we are in earnest in this thing and that we will make every reasonable effort to secure recognition.

What we need in this matter is some organized effort to bring the request to the attention of the President and ask him to sign the Executive Order. The statute books, enforced. To this end we are more or less dependent on the able assistance which can be rendered by the Times in articulating the case by means of some sort of petition, or in such other way as your paper, which has always been so helpful to the Government employee, might deem advisable.

Can you not suggest some way of giving a hand to this matter by sending something to which we are already entitled by law, but which for some unexplained reason is being withheld from us?

The situation constitutes an anomalous condition and one which is inconsistent with the Administration's intentions of being friendly toward labor.

What does the law mean if it cannot be enforced?

SEEKING JUSTICE, Washington, September 21.

Suggests Prayer As A Means To End The European War.

To the Editor of The Times: Respecting the cruel war which is now going on in Europe, very much is being said relative to seeing it come to a satisfactory end. And there comes to our mind the question, What part for good is the Christian Church to play in making itself felt in abating the passions of wicked men who by their power and influence are destroying the lives of thousands of loved ones?

The early Christians believed in praying to Almighty God when they wanted to accomplish certain things. And, believing as they did, they had faith enough in God to believe that whatever they asked of Him He would give it them.

We believe that God is the same to-day as He was then, and will be forevermore. This cruel war is going to put the whole world in trouble. So, the Blessed Master says to all mankind, "Pray to God for the end of this trouble, and I will deliver thee." It seems to us that it ought not to be embarrassing, and certainly it would not be anything to ask God for some of the neutral powers to call upon the warring nations of Europe to cease fighting for three days when the entire civilized world do—in the name of God—cease from all their labors, and assemble at their respective churches, and ask God to touch the hearts of the great rulers of the warring nations, to the end that each one of them may feel the brotherly love of the other, and the uncalculated bloodshed may soon end. There is power in belief in God. J. C. CUNNINGHAM, Washington, September 23.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Meeting, Washington Cat Club, at home of Mrs. J. S. J. 8 p. m.
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, Bandstand at Home, 6:30 p. m.
Mission, Epiphany Chapel, Twelfth and C Streets, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Admiral George Dewey Camp, No. 1, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Eighth and F Streets, 8 p. m.
East, 8 p. m.
Meeting, St. John's, No. 11, Home, No. 29, Capitol, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons: St. John's, 8 p. m.
Lodge, No. 18, Eastern Star, 8 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 3; Metropolitan, No. 3; Dorcas, No. 4; Rebekahs, No. 4.
Knights of Pythias—Rathbone-Superior, No. 4; Rathbone Temple, No. 4.
National Union-East Washington Council, McKinley Council.
Royal Arcanum—Anastasia Council, Farragut Council.
Concert, Engineer Band, Lincoln Park, 7:30 p. m.

Amusements.

Belasco—"Per O' My Heart," 8:15 p. m.
Poli—"Under the Red Robe," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keiths-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Old Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchal Hall.
Luncheon, Delia Delta Fraternity, Rathbone, 12:30 p. m.
Dance, local chapter house, 1219 N street northwest, 9 p. m.

WATBURN'S REVUE HAS 27 SCENES

"Town Topics," With All-Star Cast, Is Favorably Received by New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—"Town Topics," Ned Wayburn's long promised revue, opened last night at the Century, making this famous playhouse a music hall, but on a more elaborate and formal scale than the European houses of that regulation.

Twenty-seven scenes reflecting life in New York completely covered every phase of metropolitan existence, while the theater proper was filled with girls ushers dressed as military looking police, with electric torches made to look like night sticks, and attendants with powdered hair and English accents! The restaurants were opened and well patronized.

"Town Topics" was conceived, developed and rehearsed by Ned Wayburn, with music by Harold Orloff; words by Harry B. Smith, Thomas J. Gray and Robert B. Smith.

First night critics were kindly disposed, and evidently had so much to amuse them that they were not annoyed by the length of the production. The New York Times says:

"Town Topics" was so revealed as a huge, costly, and somewhat commonplace revue. "Large" is its special adjective. The new entertainment is only intermittently a treat to the eye, it is not continuously a pleasure, and it is unquestionably and noticeably big.

The New York Herald says: "The music, by Harold Orloff, in included several 'catchy' numbers, one or two of his waltzes being especially good."

There was a scene in the Hotel De Gink, a scene in a crowded subway car that pleased the audience; a scene in which the audience of old wings and back of the stage of a theater, with a large audience, painted in a back drop, facing them from the footlights, the deep Century stage the gates of the Polo Grounds and a baseball game wherein Miss Trisye Frisana, did for second base, which was located somewhere in the mid-section of the orchestra, right out in the auditorium.

A "Fashion Show" scene achieved particular favor with the women in the audience, and was a series of sketches for any eyes. "The last part of the production included several spectacular scenic effects with the aid of the present riotism, and there was a levee scene, and a suffragette voting scene and other scenes too many to describe, all of them well done, tuncful, bedecked with as handsome and prettily dressed a chorus as players have seen."

General impressions of "Town Topics" are—hosts of girls trooping in fairy-like costumes through everything; the scenery is the city realistically reproduced; big Bert Leslie with lots of lines in the snappy scenes; the present day scene of next year—not of last; Jolly Miss Frisana, with plenty of the same; pretty little Miss Sealey singing four great big numbers; the Cameron sisters, charming young dancers who appear on the stage for the first time; Adele, dancing with a grace and irrepressible "ginger" that brought much appreciation from the audience.

\$25,000 GEMS ON MAN SEIZED BY U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Diamonds valued by Government appraisers at about \$25,000, and set in rings, earrings, and brooches, which were brought into America from England on the American liner Philadelphia last Monday without being declared for duty, are in the possession of customs officials. Despite efforts of officials to keep the affair secret until their investigation has been completed, it has become known that the gems were taken from former business man of Argentina named Kuncher.

Warned by United States agents in Great Britain, customs officials were waiting for Kuncher when he sailed for America. They had only a slight description of the man and the information that he was supposed to have diamonds concealed about his person. He had almost walked out of the net spread for him, it is stated.

He was taken into a waiting room where he was searched behind locked doors.

Denies Trying To Smuggle.

According to customs officials, Kuncher said the diamonds belonged to Mrs. Sarah Elfin of London and New York, and denied any intention of trying to smuggle the gems into the United States. He met Mrs. Elfin, who he says is a divorcee, in London several months ago. Kuncher declared, and asked him to get her diamonds out of a safe deposit vault and bring them to America when he came on the Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elfin is said to have told Kuncher she was afraid to try to bring the diamonds herself, as several attempts had been made to rob her.

Willing to oblige, Kuncher said he obtained the necessary order from Mrs. Elfin, and took the diamonds out of the vault several weeks before he left England. He didn't declare them, he said, because he did not think such a step was necessary.

Government agents admitted today that they questioned Kuncher at length regarding his connection with the diamonds, and he stuck to his story involving Mrs. Elfin.

Officials Silent About Case. Customs officials were loath to discuss the case today. H. C. Stuart, deputy collector of the port, declared that the results of the Government investigation will not be divulged until it has been completed.

"All I will say now is that the case has not been completed," said Stuart. "Kuncher will be examined further before we can be able to give any of the details of the affair."

Stuart also refused to discuss Mrs. Elfin's connection with the case. Kuncher declared he sailed from Liverpool several months before he did, and that she is now in New York. Stuart would not say whether she will be found and questioned regarding the gems.